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CITRUS

OCTOBER FORECAST

MATURITY TEST RESULTS AND FRUIT SIZE



**FLORIDA
AGRICULTURE**

October 8, 1999

ORANGES 211.0 MILLION BOXES

The 1999-00 Florida orange forecast (excluding Temples) released today by the USDA Agricultural Statistics Board is 211.0 million boxes. This forecast is 13.6 percent larger than the 185.7 million boxes recorded last season but 13.5 percent less than the record high utilization of 244.0 million boxes in 1997-98. The two forecast divisions are: early-midseason oranges at 124.0 million boxes (including 5.4 million boxes of Navels) and late type (Valencia) at 87.0 million boxes. All forecasts are based entirely on tree counts, fruit counts, and measurements made by the Florida Agricultural Statistics Service and project the amounts of fruit utilized in certified fresh and processing form, including about one percent for non-recorded fruit. Historically, all oranges have been utilized.

The October all orange forecasts during the past 10 non-freeze seasons have differed from the final recorded utilization by an average of 3.1 percent, ranging from 8.8 percent in 1990-91 to 0.3 percent in 1992-93. Last season's difference was 2.3 percent above the recorded utilization. Four of the 10 October forecasts have indicated more than was finally recorded and six have indicated less.

The relatively warm, dry winter and spring, with only sporadic rainfall contributed to a prolonged period of several blooms from January through May, especially in portions of the East Coast and Lower Interior, with lesser amounts elsewhere. The later regular bloom fruit is not as prevalent in oranges as some

Citrus production, October 1, 1999
forecasts by varieties and states, with comparisons

Crop and State	Production			Forecast
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00
- - - 1,000 boxes - - -				
Early, Midseason, and Navel Oranges:				
FLORIDA	134,200	140,000	112,000	124,000
California	40,000	44,000	21,000	40,000
Texas	1,300	1,350	1,250	1,300
Arizona	550	350	550	400
Total Above Varieties	176,050	185,700	134,800	165,700
Valencias:				
FLORIDA	92,000	104,000	73,700	87,000
California	24,000	25,000	17,000	27,000
Texas	120	175	180	300
Arizona	850	650	600	500
Total Valencias	116,970	129,825	91,480	114,800
All Oranges:				
FLORIDA	226,200	244,000	185,700	211,000
California	64,000	69,000	38,000	67,000
Texas	1,420	1,525	1,430	1,600
Arizona	1,400	1,000	1,150	900
Total All Oranges	293,020	315,525	226,280	280,500

FORECAST DATES 1999-00 SEASON

November 10, 1999

December 10, 1999

other varieties and varies by grove from non-existent to the predominant amount. Most areas received abundant beneficial summer rains from several storms without detrimental wind effect. A re-survey was conducted in late September in the East Coast area of a number of Limb Count sample groves, indicating only minor fruit losses in some samples.

The data collection and sampling procedures used in all forecasts are identical with past seasons. These are described on page six of this report.

Bearing trees include 1996 plantings (three years at bloom time) as recorded in the 1998 Commercial Citrus Inventory, updated by two seasons of attrition. For expansion in this forecast, 78.4 million trees are used, down 1.6 percent from last season. This summer's objective fruit count survey (Limb Count) indicated the average fruit per tree for all oranges to be 11.9 percent more than last season.

As tree plantings decrease, the youngest age group of 3 - 5 year old trees is now contributing less than two percent to the total fruit population (trees X fruit per tree). The major factor in the fruit population is the 1986 through 1990 plant dates, with 36 percent. The oldest age group (pre 1976) only contributed 26 percent.

All fruit having a diameter of 1 1/16 inch at count time is included in the forecast. Less than four percent "non-regular" (mid-April and later) is included in the forecast, as compared with one percent or less most seasons. Although more than normal, this fruit is expected to be harvested. An average of one fruit per tree (June and later bloom) is not in the forecast.

FCOJ YIELD 1.60 GALLONS PER BOX

The all orange FCOJ yield projection is 1.60 gallons per box of 42 degrees Brix concentrate. This is only slightly less than last season's record 1.63 gallons per box as reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association. The 1996-97 yield was 1.57 gallons and the 1997-98 season yield was 1.58 gallons per box. A projection of the early and late (Valencia) categories will be made in the January release.

All projections of yield assume processing relationships of the past several seasons. Results of orange and grapefruit maturity testing with comparisons are found on pages three and four of this report.

EARLY AND MIDSEASON 124.0 MILLION BOXES

The early-midseason orange forecast (including Navels) is 124.0 million boxes. The forecast is 10.7 percent more than the 112.0 million boxes recorded last season but 11.4 percent smaller than the record large crop of 140.0 million boxes in 1997-98.

Excluding Navels, 36.1 million trees are used in this forecast. The sample average fruit count per tree, weighted by a 25 cell age/area matrix, is almost 12 percent more than last season and larger than five of the past nine seasons. Less than three percent "non-regular" bloom fruit is included in the forecast. The early portion (mostly Hamlin) contributes 82 percent to the early-mid fruit population. Thirty-seven percent of the total early-mid population is in the 1986-90 plant dates. However, the largest average fruit per tree continues in the 15 year old and older age groups.

Average fruit size in September (measured in cubic inches) is about seven percent more than last season. The growth rate between August and September has been slightly above the average. It is projected that it will take close to six fewer fruit than last season to make a 90 pound equivalent box at harvest. Fruit loss from droppage until harvest is projected to be 10 percent which would be at the mean of the past nine seasons. Droppage from the tree is the only factor used for loss and is relative for use in analysis. Loss factors can vary with subsequent weather conditions and harvest patters.

NAVEL ORANGES 5.4 MILLION BOXES

The Navel orange forecast of 5.4 million boxes is eight percent more than certified last season (including less than 0.8 million boxes of gift fruit shipments and other non-certified use). The record large crop was 6.4 million boxes in 1996-97 followed by 6.3 million boxes in 1997-98. Tree numbers are down 51,000 from last season. Attrition in this variety is outweighing new plantings. Average fruit per tree is up over 19 percent from last season, however it is still about 20 fruit below the past nine season average.

The projected fruit per box at harvest indicates that it will take about two fruit less to fill a 4/5 bushel equivalent carton. Loss from droppage, mostly from fruit splitting is projected at a 15 percent level, which is about average. Less than two percent "non-regular" bloom fruit is in the forecast.

Because of significant differences in fruit set, size, drop, and harvest patterns of this variety from other oranges, a separate expansion is used as an add-on indicator in the early-mid and all orange forecasts.

VALENCIAS 87.0 MILLION BOXES

The 87.0 million boxes late type (Valencia) forecast is 18 percent more than last season's 73.7 million boxes. It is 16 percent below the record large crop of 104.0 million boxes recorded in 1997-98 and five percent less than the 92.0 million boxes in 1996-97.

Trees used in the forecast total 39.3 million as compared

with 39.5 million last season. The average fruit per tree is up over 11 percent from the low fruit set last season. Statewide, less than five percent of the fruit is of a "non-regular" bloom characteristic. Although this is more than the seasonal average, it is only a minor consideration in the total forecast. The majority of this later bloom fruit is in the East Coast and Lower Interior areas.

The September fruit size (in cubic inches) of all the "regular" fruit is larger than last season and projected to harvest, will require eight fewer fruit to make a 90 pound equivalent box. Loss from fruit droppage to harvest is projected below the above average 20 percent level of last season. With the amount of time from this forecast to Valencia harvest, the loss factor is the most difficult to project accurately.

TEMPLES 2.1 MILLION BOXES

The Temple forecast of 2.1 million boxes is almost 17 percent more than the 1.8 million boxes recorded last season. Bearing trees continue a downward trend, estimated to be almost six percent less than last season. The average fruit per tree increased 31 percent, making a fruit population increase of almost 24 percent. An estimated 10 percent "non-regular" bloom fruit is included in the forecast as compared with less than three percent last season. Average fruit per box at harvest is projected to be the same as last season, which reflects a relatively small average fruit size. Fruit loss from droppage is projected to be more than last season but well below the nine season average.

TANGELOS 2.6 MILLION BOXES

The 2.6 million boxes tangelo forecast is only 0.05 million boxes more than recorded last season. Tangelo bearing trees are down almost three percent from last year and a portion of the 1.4 million trees are used as pollinators for other hybrids. The average fruit per tree is also less than last season. However, the September fruit size is over 15 percent larger, projecting that it will take about 15 fewer fruit to fill a 4/5 bushel carton at harvest. Fruit loss from droppage is projected to be less than seven of the past nine seasons.

K-EARLY CITRUS 70,000 BOXES

The K-Early Citrus Fruit forecast at 70,000 boxes is 10,000 boxes less than recorded last season but above the record low use in 1997-98. K-Early trees continue to be removed. The other factors for this crop are constructed from tangelo data, which has similar characteristics.

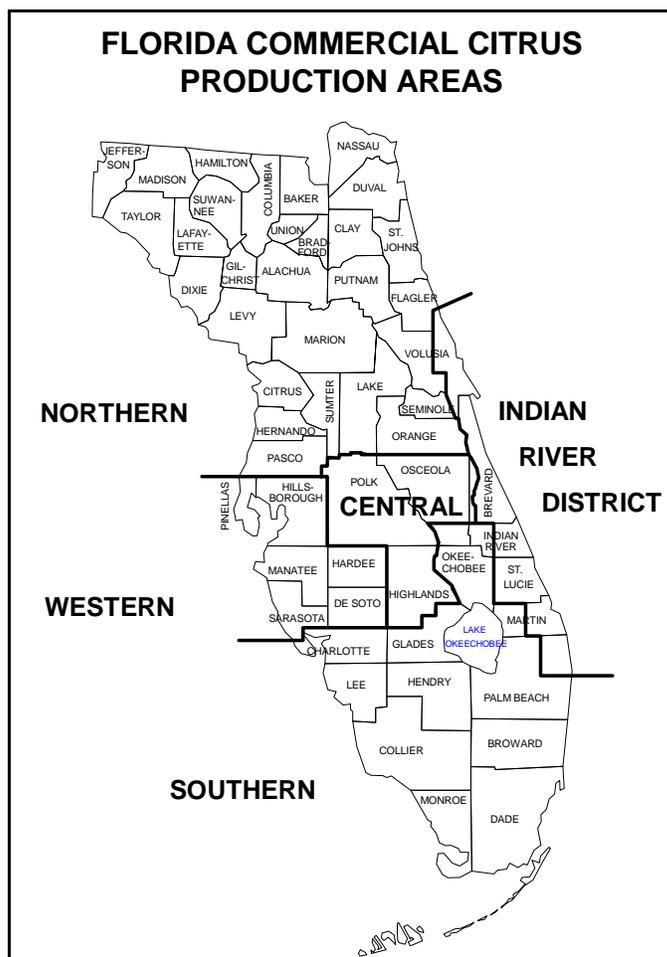
Expected gift fruit shipments under the 6-R program, and non-certified usage, 1999-00 season	
Type	1,000 boxes
Early and Midseason Oranges	1,500
Valencia Oranges	700
White Seedless Grapefruit	400
Colored Seedless Grapefruit	800
Temples	100
Tangelos	200
Tangerines	200

Florida Citrus: Distribution of estimated fruit population in September by areas and age groups ^{1/}

Areas and age groups	Oranges			
	Early - Midseason		Valencia	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
	-- Percent --			
Indian River District	8	8	13	14
Northern	5	7	2	3
Central	23	26	30	28
Western	35	32	22	22
Southern	29	27	33	33
3 - 5 years	2	1	4	3
6 - 8 years	16	13	23	16
9 - 13 years	32	35	31	36
14 - 23 years	22	24	13	16
24 yrs & over	28	27	29	29
Areas and age groups	Seedless Grapefruit			
	White		Colored	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
	-- Percent --			
Indian River District	69	74	68	67
Northern	^{2/}	^{3/}	1	1
Central	13	8	7	8
Western	4	3	3	3
Southern	14	15	21	21
3 - 5 years	4	3	4	2
6 - 8 years	17	11	24	19
9 - 13 years	14	22	23	31
14 - 23 years	8	6	27	24
24 yrs & over	57	58	22	24

^{1/} Distribution of fruit population in September as determined by multiplying average fruit per tree from the Limb Count Survey by bearing age trees.

^{2/} Not sampled. ^{3/} Less than one percent.



Unadjusted Maturity Tests: Average of regular bloom fruit from sample groves, 1998-99 and 1999-00 seasons

Fruit type (No. groves) test date	Acid		Solids (Brix)		Ratio		Unfinished juice per box		Solids per box	
	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00	1998-99	1999-00
	Percent		Percent				Pounds		Pounds	
Juice and solids per box are unadjusted and not comparable to plant test results.										
ORANGES:										
Early (120-120)										
Sep 1	1.72	1.73	9.52	9.35	5.68	5.53	42.14	41.09	4.01	3.83
Oct 1	1.14	1.20	9.38	9.36	8.34	7.94	47.88	46.51	4.49	4.35
Mid (55-55)										
Sep 1	1.94	1.99	9.41	9.13	4.96	4.69	42.51	39.47	4.00	3.60
Oct 1	1.30	1.41	9.14	9.10	7.19	6.57	48.25	46.89	4.41	4.27
Late (150-150)										
Sep 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oct 1	2.44	2.51	8.65	8.55	3.60	3.45	45.68	43.36	3.95	3.71
GRAPEFRUIT:										
Seedless										
White (49-49)										
Sep 1	1.80	1.84	10.08	10.28	5.62	5.61	30.77	29.07	3.10	2.98
Oct 1	1.55	1.62	9.78	9.81	6.33	6.11	35.97	34.56	3.51	3.38
Colored (50-48)										
Sep 1	1.78	1.75	9.94	10.10	5.60	5.79	31.75	28.81	3.15	2.91
Oct 1	1.49	1.55	9.64	9.73	6.50	6.33	35.10	35.31	3.38	3.44

NOTICE: All samples were run through an FMC 091 machine using mechanical pressure only. This machine utilizes a .040 short strainer and standard 5/8-inch orifice tube. The beam settings are also identical to past tests and no restrictors are used.

Unadjusted Maturity Tests: Averages of regular bloom fruit
from sample groves, by types, as of October 1, 1991 through 1999

MATURITY

Fruit type	Groves sampled	Acid	Solids (Brix)	Ratio	Unfinished juice per box	Solids per box
	Number	Percent	Percent		Pounds	Pounds
ORANGES:						
Early						
1991	115	0.96	9.73	10.43	49.56	4.82
1992	115	1.10	9.25	8.61	47.79	4.42
1993	115	1.33	9.73	7.53	46.78	4.55
1994	120	0.93	9.53	10.49	49.78	4.74
1995	120	1.03	9.30	9.25	50.50	4.70
1996	120	1.14	9.85	8.84	48.14	4.74
1997	120	0.99	9.80	10.17	47.27	4.63
1998	120	1.14	9.38	8.34	47.88	4.49
1999	120	1.20	9.36	7.94	46.51	4.35
Midseason						
1991	55	1.22	9.54	8.04	51.00	4.86
1992	55	1.38	9.06	6.76	49.12	4.45
1993	55	1.62	9.36	5.95	46.49	4.35
1994	55	1.19	9.23	7.97	51.08	4.71
1995	55	1.24	9.20	7.59	51.82	4.77
1996	55	1.40	9.76	7.07	48.95	4.78
1997	54	1.14	9.43	8.47	50.05	4.72
1998	55	1.30	9.14	7.19	48.25	4.41
1999	55	1.41	9.10	6.57	46.89	4.27
Late						
1991	145	2.15	8.71	4.13	48.35	4.21
1992	145	2.45	8.50	3.51	46.16	3.92
1993	145	2.69	8.96	3.38	44.81	4.01
1994	150	2.19	8.69	4.05	48.84	4.25
1995	150	2.39	8.60	3.65	47.68	4.10
1996	150	2.40	8.93	3.76	46.08	4.11
1997	150	2.10	8.84	4.30	47.87	4.23
1998	150	2.44	8.65	3.60	45.68	3.95
1999	150	2.51	8.55	3.45	43.36	3.71

These are the second maturity tests of the 1999-00 season for all but the late oranges which are tested for the first time. All of the samples tested are from the route surveys, which cover all five major citrus producing areas. The sample size has remained constant for the past several seasons. The grapefruit sample size began with 100 which included 50 samples each for the white and colored types. One white grapefruit sample and two of the colored samples were picked by the time of this survey.

These samples were picked September 27 and 28 and tested September 29 - October 1 in the Orlando test lab of the Florida Agricultural Statistics Service. Regular bloom fruit, which included fruit from the bloom period of January through May, was picked for testing.

Rains and thunderstorms during September were generally above normal with some standing water in low land groves. Hurricane Floyd and Tropical Storm Harvey brought additional moisture to Florida's citrus belt during the month. This month's wet conditions caused some of the early types of fruit to make rapid growth.

Maturity levels are lagging behind last year for all fruit types tested except colored grapefruit which are only slightly ahead. The higher acid levels of all oranges combined with the lower Brix have produced lower ratios and have contributed to a slower start for the fresh fruit packing houses. The current pounds solids for all oranges is the lowest for October 1 in recent history.

Maturity test averages by areas, October 1, 1999

Fruit type	Groves sampled	Acid	Solids (Brix)	Ratio	Unfinished juice per box	Solids per box
	Number	Percent	Percent		Pounds	Pounds
ORANGES:						
Early						
Indian River Dist.	11	1.27	9.29	7.38	43.80	4.06
Other Areas	109	1.20	9.36	8.00	46.78	4.38
Midseason						
Indian River Dist.	11	1.49	9.25	6.26	43.54	4.02
Other Areas	44	1.39	9.07	6.65	47.73	4.33
Late						
Indian River Dist.	25	2.60	8.80	3.42	42.67	3.75
Other Areas	125	2.49	8.50	3.46	43.50	3.70
GRAPEFRUIT:						
White Seedless						
Indian River Dist.	35	1.67	9.86	5.94	33.41	3.29
Other Areas	14	1.50	9.67	6.52	37.43	3.61
Colored Seedless						
Indian River Dist.	39	1.58	9.78	6.22	34.73	3.40
Other Areas	9	1.41	9.52	6.81	37.83	3.61

SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT 49.5 MILLION BOXES

The all seedless grapefruit forecast is 49.5 million boxes, six percent more than last season's utilization of 46.5 million boxes. No economic abandonment is expected this season because of low juice inventories and increased demand. The varietal division is 20.5 million boxes of white seedless and 29.0 million boxes of colored varieties. Last season only 17.8 million boxes of white seedless were utilized and 28.7 of colored.

Seedless Grapefruit: 1998-99 production and a proration of the 1999-00 forecasts based on fruit populations, by production areas ^{1/}

Production Area	1998-99		1999-00	
	White	Colored	White	Colored
	Million boxes			
Indian River (MDII)	12,700	18,800	15,000	19,200
Southern	2,300	6,100	3,100	6,100
Other	2,800	3,800	2,400	3,700

^{1/} The possible differences between growing areas, concerning average fruit size, loss from droppage and harvest patterns, can alter the prorated esti-

White bearing trees are down from last season over four percent to 4.2 million and colored are down three percent to 7.6 million. Tree numbers are estimated using the special grapefruit tree inventory conducted last spring. White average fruit per tree is up 26 percent causing the fruit population (trees X fruit per tree) to increase 21 percent from last season. Colored fruit per tree is up seven percent with the fruit population up four percent.

The evaluation of "non-regular" bloom (later than mid-April) made on the objective fruit count survey limbs indicates that over 12 percent of all fruit counted were in this category. This compares with less than two percent last season, which is about average. However, this later bloom is not uniformly distributed by area or age. Some trees have more than 75 percent and some have none. This will undoubtedly cause harvest problems in many groves.

Citrus production, October 1, 1999 forecasts by varieties and states, with comparisons

Crop and State	Production			Forecast
	1996-97 ^{1/}	1997-98 ^{2/}	1998-99	1999-00
	- - - 1,000 boxes - - -			
Grapefruit:				
FLORIDA-All	55,800	49,550	47,050	50,000
Seedless	54,900	48,900	46,500	49,500
White	23,500	18,300	17,800	20,500
Colored	31,400	30,600	28,700	29,000
Seedy (Other)	900	650	550	500
Texas	5,300	4,800	6,100	5,500
Arizona	800	800	750	650
California	8,200	8,000	7,500	8,000
Total Grapefruit	70,100	63,150	61,400	64,150
Lemons:				
California	22,600	21,000	16,200	20,500
Arizona	2,700	2,600	3,450	3,900
Total Lemons	25,300	23,600	19,650	24,400
Limes: Florida	320	440	500	600
Temples: Florida	2,400	2,250	1,800	2,100
Tangelos: Florida	3,950	2,850	2,550	2,600
K-Early: Florida	150	40	80	70
Tangerines:				
FLORIDA-All	6,300	5,200	4,950	6,400
Early ^{3/}	4,500	3,200	3,050	4,200
Honey	1,800	2,000	1,900	2,200
California ^{4/}	2,600	2,400	1,500	2,300
Arizona ^{4/}	750	600	950	700
Total Tangerines	9,650	8,200	7,400	9,400

^{1/} Excludes 6 million boxes of economic abandonment in FL: 3 million white seedless and 3 million colored. ^{2/} Excludes 6 million boxes of economic abandonment in FL: 5 million white seedless and 1 million colored. ^{3/} Robinson, Fallglo, Sunburst, and Dancy. ^{4/} Includes tangelos.

SEEDY GRAPEFRUIT 0.5 MILLION BOXES

The seedy (Duncan) grapefruit forecast is 500,000 boxes. Recorded utilization last season was 550,000 boxes with 650,000 boxes recorded in 1997-98. Bearing trees are now less than 200,000. The fruit per tree is up from the very low average last season by 27 percent. However, almost 12 percent of the fruit counted was of a "non-regular" size and shape. All of this variety goes into processed product and the recording is dependent on load tickets at the plants.

ALL TANGERINES 6.4 MILLION BOXES

The forecast for all varieties of tangerines is 6.4 million boxes, 29 percent more than the 4.950 million boxes utilized last season. However, it is only 0.1 million boxes larger than the 1996-97 season crop.

Two divisions comprise the total forecast: **Early** at 4.2 million boxes and **Honey** at 2.2 million boxes. The Early category is allocated, in million boxes: **Robinson**, 0.200; **Fallglo**, 0.800; **Sunburst**, 3.100; and **Dancy** at 0.100.

Sunburst is the predominate variety in the Early division, comprising 74 percent of the total. The attrition rate caused a slight decrease in the tree numbers but the average fruit per tree increased dramatically, over 64 percent from last season, which was the lowest in the past six seasons. Also, the September average fruit size is larger than last season but fruit loss from droppage at harvest is projected to be two percent more.

Fruit population of **Fallglo**, the most recent commercial variety, is 72 percent more than last season. The fruit size is projected to be larger at harvest than last season. No "non-regular" bloom was recorded and loss from droppage is expected to be less. Harvest is already underway and should be complete by December.

Robinson trees continue to decline, however, the average fruit per tree is up 69 percent from last season. Although the average fruit size in September is larger than last season, fruit loss from droppage is greater. This variety is now less than five percent of the Early total.

Dancy, once the major commercial tangerine, now contributes less than three percent to the Early total. Trees continue to be removed. Although the average fruit per tree is up 60 percent from last season's small fruit set, the "non-regular" bloom category accounts for 46 percent of the total. Based on current fruit size, it would take 238 fruit to fill a 4/5 bushel carton equivalent at harvest.

Honey tangerines, the later maturing variety, at 2.2 million boxes is up almost 16 percent from last season and could be the largest crop since the 1979-80 season. Bearing trees are up slightly and the average fruit per tree is almost 11 percent more than last season, causing an increase of over 14 percent in fruit population. Only five percent is considered "non-regular" bloom. Fruit size is projected to be smaller than in 1998-99. Fruit loss from droppage, a major factor in final utilization, has ranged from 21 to 62 percent in the past 17 non-freeze seasons, and is projected below average this season.

LIMES 960,000 BUSHELS

The 1999-00 lime crop, first forecast in April 1999, is continued at 960,000 bushels (600,000 boxes). This is 20 percent more than last season's total production of 800,000 bushels (500,000 boxes). Production has increased yearly since the low of 200,000 boxes in the 1993-94 season following the August 1992 hurricane.

FORECAST PROCEDURES FOR THE 1999-00 SEASON

All citrus forecasts except limes and K-Early Citrus Fruit are based on actual fruit counts and measurements. These objective count methods utilize: (1) the bearing age tree population provided from the latest aerial photography with field verifications; (2) the average fruit per tree obtained from the fruit count survey using randomly selected trees and limbs; and (3) the fruit measurement and fruit drop count surveys to determine fruit sizes and loss from fruit droppage.

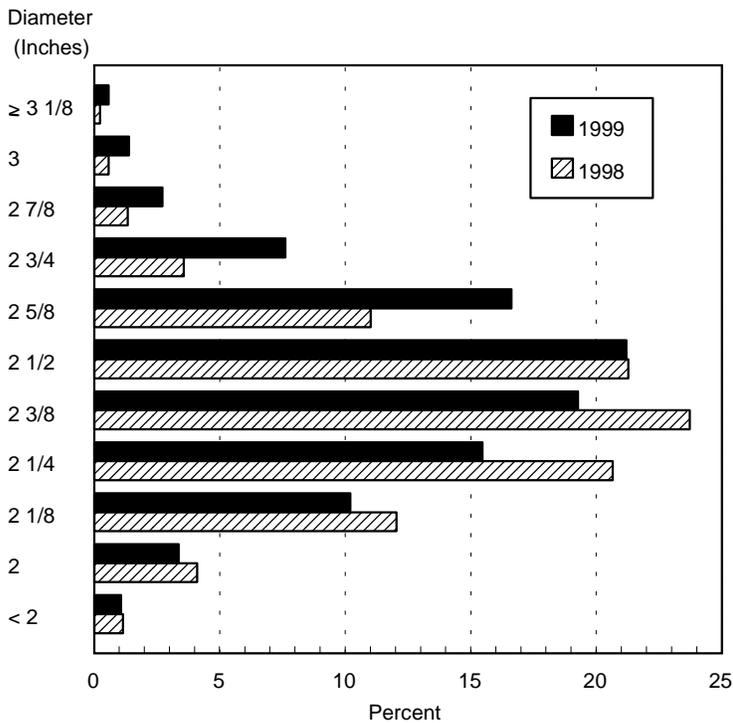
The latest Commercial Citrus Inventory is the base used to determine forecast tree numbers for the 1999-00 season. All trees planted in 1996 and earlier are included. An attrition factor by age and area was applied to these base numbers to account for tree losses since the inventory period.

The same unbiased fruit count procedures were used as in all of the past 42 seasons. These include drawing the sample with known probabilities from the Commercial Citrus Inventory based on analyses of the variability in fruit per tree. Using random path procedures, count limbs on sample trees are preselected to improve accuracy. Fruit on these limbs are counted in the mid July to mid September period.

Fruit size surveys were conducted in August and September. The fruit loss surveys (drop count) were begun in August. These surveys, along with historical records, were used to project the fruit size at harvest and the fruit population that is expected to remain on trees at harvest.

The chart below describes the relationship of the September 1999 early and midseason orange (excluding Navels) fruit size measurements with those taken in September 1998. The diameter measurements shown are the minimum values of each eighth inch range, except for the smallest values.

Fruit Size: Early and midseason oranges (excluding Navels) size frequency by diameter from September measurements.



Size frequency distributions developed from the September size survey are shown in the following table. The distributions are by percent of fruit falling within the size range of each 4/5-bushel container. These frequency distributions relate to fruit from regular bloom and exclude summer bloom in all years.

Florida Citrus: Size frequency distributions from September measurements

Type of fruit and size in 4/5-bushel containers	1997	1998	1999
--- Percent ---			
Early and midseason oranges: (excluding Navels)			
64 and larger	0.8	0.2	0.3
80	4.2	1.1	2.9
100	16.2	7.6	14.5
125	33.2	29.1	32.4
163 and smaller	45.6	62.0	49.9
Navel oranges:			
64 and larger	32.2	14.2	26.6
80	33.0	27.2	35.1
100	23.8	30.8	23.5
125	9.0	17.9	9.6
163 and smaller	2.0	9.9	5.2
White seedless grapefruit:			
32 and larger	7.6	2.0	1.8
36	11.7	5.1	6.9
40	12.5	12.1	10.1
48	19.6	17.2	15.2
56	15.2	16.7	12.5
63 and smaller	33.4	46.9	53.5
Colored seedless grapefruit:			
32 and larger	5.5	1.6	2.2
36	8.8	4.7	4.2
40	12.7	10.9	8.3
48	19.5	16.9	13.7
56	18.1	16.1	12.6
63 and smaller	35.4	49.8	59.0
Fallglo tangerines:			
150 and larger	90.2	69.7	56.2
176	6.4	16.3	13.9
210	2.3	7.2	8.8
246	1.1	4.2	10.4
294 and smaller	0.0	2.6	10.7
Robinson tangerines:			
150 and larger	23.7	31.8	30.5
176	19.2	8.6	20.8
210	13.6	10.6	15.6
246	19.2	14.7	15.6
294 and smaller	24.3	34.3	17.5
Sunburst tangerines:			
150 and larger	13.5	6.9	13.7
176	11.8	6.3	8.9
210	14.3	10.9	12.8
246	21.2	20.7	15.1
294 and smaller	39.2	55.2	49.5
Tangelos:			
80 and larger	4.2	1.2	1.3
100	10.3	5.2	10.4
120	25.2	13.8	20.3
156 and smaller	60.3	79.8	68.0